



The International  
Model Forest Network

[Français](#)
[Español](#)
[Site Map](#)
[Contact Us](#)
[Home](#)
[About Us](#)
[Model Forest  
Sites](#)
[Map of IMFN](#)
[Documentation  
Center](#)
[News](#)
[Networking](#)
[Frequently Asked  
Questions](#)
[Website Map](#)
[Disclaimer](#)
[Other Web Sites](#)

## Documentation Centre

# IMFN NEWSLETTER

Vol. 7

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### In this Issue....

*The Mexican Model Forest Network Is Born*

*Update on the IMFN Task Force*

*Workshop on MF for Field-Level Applications of Sustainable Forest Management*

*Model Forest Impacts on Policy*

*CUSO and the Chiloé Model Forest*

*GMFA President, V.F. Pominov, visits the IMFNS*

*Akita International Symposium: Oct. 28-31, 2000*

*IMFN Welcomes Indonesia's Newest Partner*

*Update on the Regional Model Forest Project (S.E. Asia)*

*Gassinski MF Association: Affecting Economic Reform and Development*

*A Model Forest in Germany?*

*Visit our Web site for two additional articles*

*Korea - IMFN Link*

*IMFNS hosts Ghanaian delegation*

*Report on AMA Meeting in the U.S.*

*Changes in U.S.A. Model Forests*

*Chiloé visits Long Beach*

*A New TV Documentary: Forests of Canada*

## *The Mexican Model Forest Network Is Born*

On September 19, 2000, after several months of discussion and planning, the three Mexican Model Forests confirmed their commitment to share and collaborate with each other to advance and support the sustainable management of Mexico's forest resources. The new Network, constituted as a not-for-profit organization, will promote cooperation between the three sites to

facilitate the implementation and sound development of model forest objectives and activities. It aims to foster collaboration, training, and exchange of experience with national institutions and organizations involved in natural resources management and community development programs, as well as with international public and private institutions. The Network will also play a key role in Mexican Model Forest efforts to secure funding both nationally and internationally for the program's long-term financial sustainability. At the inaugural meeting, the three Mexican Model Forests also identified actions for the new Network including developing a communication portfolio that will help promote a culture of conservation, wise use, and sustainable management of Mexico's natural resources.

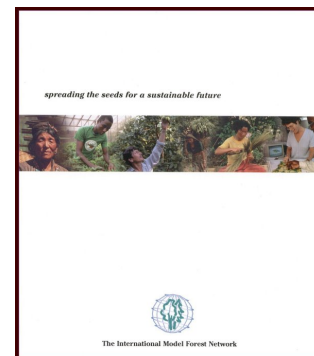
## *Update on the IMFN Task Force*

The work of the IMFN Task Force is proceeding well. Mr. Juan Carlos Collarte, Chairman of the Task Force, and other members have been actively advancing the international discussion on a new and expanded role for the IMFN. This discussion has grown out of the success and growth that Model Forests have achieved in a number of countries. Did you know that the land area covered by existing Model Forests is more than 12 million hectares? That's a tract of land approximately the size of Greece!

Details on these successes are contained in a new network publication *The IMFN - Spreading the seeds for a sustainable future*. This document also describes a vision for the Model Forests and the IMFN, which could make a contribution to the renewal of forests worldwide. I invite you to view this document on our Web site. Or, you can obtain copies from Pauline Dole at the Secretariat.

The next phase of the Task Force's work, which has already begun, involves engaging international donors and institutions. We invite them to participate as partners in the design and focus of the new IMFN. Definitely exciting times!

Frederick Johnson  
Executive Director  
IMFN Secretariat



## *Workshop on MF for Field-level Application of Sustainable Forest Management*

From October 23 to 27, Yamanashi Prefecture will host a workshop entitled **Model Forests for Field-level Application of Sustainable Forest Management**. This workshop is the fourth and final workshop in Japan's series and, like the previous three, will be sponsored by the Forestry Agency of Japan, with technical cooperation from IMFNS and the FAO. It will draw invited participants from 20 countries and 10 international organizations. Previous workshops have dealt

with questions such as: What are Model Forests? How can they be promoted and maintained? How can stakeholders be meaningfully drawn into working partnerships for sustainable forest management (SFM)? This year's theme – **Feedback to the Policy Level** – flows naturally from the previous three and will focus on the question of policy-level relevance and impact, and the mechanisms for ensuring that policy and field-level practice are linked.

Japan's workshop series has been instrumental in bringing the Model Forest concept to Asia and in engaging policy and operational experts in a detailed investigation of the difficulties and opportunities for achieving SFM in practice. While Model Forests have been the focal point, it is clear that there are many approaches to SFM and much to be learned from each experiment. The Yamanashi workshop should clearly identify some of the mechanisms for creating and maintaining a productive link between the field and policy levels. As well, participants will be asked to consider the workshop series as a whole, and to assess what has been learned about the link between field-level activities of Model Forests and other SFM initiatives, and, as well, policy making that will promote SFM.



Conference on Field-Level Application held in Gunma Prefecture, Japan, 1999

## **Model Forest Impacts on Policy**

In its formative years, a Model Forest site establishes a partnership, agrees on processes for conducting its affairs, and consults with stakeholders to plan well and strategically for the future. It often has been noted that the process of a Model Forest is at least as important – if not more – as the goal. The start-up phase focusses on creating this process, which calls for considerable time and patience. But what of those Model Forests that have been operating for many years such as the Canadian sites (since 1993) and international sites (Russian and Mexico, since 1994, Chile, since 1997)? Aside from succeeding to create a process for local stakeholder interaction, these "older" sites have also begun to have an impact on the policy level that has been planned for and hoped for. Below are a few snapshots of these impacts.

In **Russia**, the Model Forest has confirmed the value of participatory processes and improving the economy. The Gassinski Model Forest Association (GMFA) has been highly successful in creating a partnership of decision-making bodies and resource users who view the Model Forest forum as a superior form of professional interaction that improves understanding of policies as well as policy-making processes. The Model Forest partnership approach is used in other aspects of the territorial government's work as a method to fully air views and options supporting improved decision making for resource issues. The GMFA partnership also played the leadership role in

devising, advocating and assisting in developing and implementing a sustainable economic development strategy for the Model Forest area and the jurisdiction surrounding it.

In **Mexico**, the country's third site, the Monarch Butterfly Model Forest, was in fact the result of a policy decision. Given that the Monarch butterfly habitat was increasingly at risk, Mexico opted to create a Model Forest in the area believing an effective conservation policy would result that also takes into account the social and economic needs of the communities. Development plans for the region now include a much higher commitment to collaborating and consulting with community groups.

Like Mexico, **Chile** is establishing a new site in an area with some challenging conditions. This is a result of the successful reception of the participatory processes of the Model Forest concept in the country's first site. Mostly indigenous people inhabit the proposed Lonquimay Model Forest. The very successful experience of the Chiloé Model Forest to build a broad working partnership and address conflicts over natural and forest resource use has been an inspiration.

In **Canada**, an increasing body of evidence shows that local-level experiments are influencing several levels of policy making in at least four areas:

- 1) adopting participatory processes to resource management;
- 2) developing, promoting, and demonstrating best practices;
- 3) developing reliable monitoring and reporting processes on sustainable forest management (SFM) that can be applied broadly; and
- 4) education and training.

Examples of these include the Manitoba Model Forest's expertise in helping the provincial government, resource developers, and aboriginal groups devise an acceptable consultative process for elaborating options to develop resources in an area containing millions of hectares of undeveloped forest land. In western Newfoundland, a handbook on public participation in developing local-level indicators was created to be used in the whole province. It has since been distributed to all provincial forest unit managers and is used as a planning tool. Lake Abitibi Model Forest has developed an improved harvest method for black spruce that has now been adopted by its industrial partner and has been recognized as a silvicultural system by the Ontario provincial government. The Fundy Model Forest has worked with its industrial partner to develop a set of Best Management Practices that are now company policy. Each Canadian Model Forest has been developing sets of local-level indicators and together they have initiated a series of national workshops on them. As well, each Model Forest has greatly increased knowledge of SFM and the quality of discussion around it.

These examples are just the tip of the iceberg. Each deserves a fuller treatment than can be covered in a newsletter. The international Network now has 26 established or establishing sites. With time and an increasingly rich body of experience and expertise, the Network will have even more opportunity to show how SFM can become an operational reality, and how Model Forests can be an invaluable asset to policy makers, bridging the gap between SFM policy and practice.

## **CUSO and the Chiloé Model Forest**



Chilean missions to Canada in 1999 prompted a series of exchanges between CUSO and the Chiloé Model Forest, both institutions having identified common areas of interest in the Southern Cone of Latin America. As a result, they have agreed to work together to advance environmental education in the Model Forest area and facilitate the development of decision-support materials and tools to assist the Model Forest's development activities. In late October 2000, CUSO will sponsor M. Sylvain Legault, a young Canadian practitioner, who will work with the Model Forest staff in Chiloé for two years. It is expected that M. Legault will play a key role in developing environmental assessment studies to support the Model Forest's ecotourism and park development programs. In the first few months, after a short visit with CUSO's Santiago office, M. Legault will be introduced to the Model Forest partnership and exposed to its diverse activities. He will become a full member of the Chiloé Model Forest team.

M. Legault is currently preparing for his trip, enhancing his knowledge about Model Forests, and perfecting his Spanish. Although a little nervous about facing the unknown, he would not trade this opportunity for any other. As he notes, "I look forward to this experience. It is such an amazing opportunity for me to share my knowledge and skills with the Chiloé group. At the same time, I expect to learn a lot from them about how they manage their resources in their particular environment."



Interpretive path in Chiloé Model Forest

## **GMFA President, V. F. Pominov, visits the IMFNS**

Russia's Gassinski Model Forest was established in 1994 under an agreement between the governments of Canada and Russia. The agreement included a "twinning" arrangement between British Columbia's McGregor Model Forest Association (MMFA) and the Gassinski Model Forest Association (GMFA). Although that agreement has now lapsed, the two Model Forests continue to collaborate in a number of areas -- local-level indicators and economic development are the most prominent. That relationship brought the GMFA president, Mr. V.F. Pominov, to Prince George, B. C., this summer and gave the IMFNS and GMFA an opportunity to arrange meetings in Ottawa to discuss the future.

Over two days of discussions in Ottawa this past June, IMFNS and GMFA agreed on a number of priority actions for the coming year, including the translation into Russian and the dissemination of

Model Forest documentation, greater development of the GMFA Web site ([www.gassi.khv.ru](http://www.gassi.khv.ru)), and agreement on GMFA participation at the October Model Forest events in Japan's Yamanashi and Akita Prefectures.

Given the GMFA's recent economic development successes, the IMFNS has agreed to co-sponsor a conference in May 2001 on the topic of **Economic Development and Diversification within the Natural Resource Sector: the Model Forest Approach**. The focus will be on the Russian experience, but it is hoped that international participants with an interest in this theme will also attend. The first announcement for the event should be circulated in early 2001.

Mr. Pominov was accompanied by Mr. Gennady Medvedev, a forest district manager from the Russian Far East, who has been selected to head the new Aniuski National Park. The proposed new national park is a collaborative initiative that grew, in part, out of work done by the GMFA and its partners.



## **Akita International Symposium: October 28 – 31, 2000**

In September 1999, the prefectural Governor of Akita, Japan, Mr. Sukeshiro Terata, proposed a collaboration with the IMFNS to organize an international symposium that would highlight participatory processes for achieving sustainable forest management -- in particular the Model Forest approach.

The **Akita International Symposium on the Grand Design for Forest Resources** will take place in Akita, October 28 to 31, 2000. The Symposium will attract over 1,000 participants and will showcase the Model Forest approach to forest management planning. It will be one of the key events in a very intensive year of work in Akita prefecture to plot out the long-term sustainable management of Akita's forest resources. The international panel will include Model Forest practitioners from Canada, Russia, and the United States, as well as the IMFNS. The presentations, which will cover a broad range of Model Forest activities, will give Symposium participants a well-rounded view of what Model Forests do. The international panel will be balanced by a high-level speakers' group from Japan, including representatives from the Forestry Agency of Japan, World Wildlife Federation Japan, the Forest and Forest Products Research Institute, the Japan Overseas Forestry Consultants Association, Akita University, etc.

Akita prefecture is located on the northwestern coast of Japan's main island of Honshu. It is

renowned for its beautiful Japanese cedar forests, as well as its beech forests that include the Shirakami Mountains -- a world natural heritage site of virgin beech forest. Akita prefecture contains a mix of private (54%) and public (46%) lands, with plantations covering nearly 50% of the total forest. Of the 60,000 private forest land holders, only 2% have more than 20 ha, making it very challenging for families to manage their forests profitably. The Akita Symposium will draw on the experiences of the Model Forest Network to consider new approaches to sustain both forests and rural communities.

## ***IMFN Welcomes Indonesia as Newest Partner***

Following two years of exploring the Model Forest concept that took representatives to Mexico and Japan, the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry and Estate Crops (MofFEC) formally approached the IMFNS this past summer. Ministry officials proposed that they work with the IMFNS to bring about Indonesia's full participation in the Network and to develop its MofFEC- European Union (EU)-supported Berau Forest Management Project further as a Model Forest. The proposal was enthusiastically received by IMFNS Executive Director, Fred Johnson, who responded to MofFEC Director General of Planning, Mr. Moch Toha, that the addition of Indonesia to the Network is "significant and no doubt will provide leadership in the Asian region in efforts to achieve sustainable management of forests." Mr. Toha also confirmed that Mr. Silver Hutabarat would represent Indonesia on the IMFN Task Force.



This exchange followed the successful outcome of a May 31 meeting in Jakarta between MofFEC, Berau project stakeholders, EU project staff, and the IMFNS. The one-day workshop also included the participation of the FAO Chief Technical Officer for the Regional Model Forest Project, Mr. Tang Hon Tat.

The choice of Berau (located in East Kalimantan) as the Indonesia Model Forest is inspired by reasons common to many other Model Forests. Resources are at risk because of population growth; conflicting visions of how the landbase should be used (plantations, mining, agriculture, etc.); and conflicting and/or disconnected resource planning and management processes. Moreover, Indonesia is currently in the midst of a substantial decentralization process that will give local governments responsibility for resource planning and management. It is acknowledged that the capacity is not fully in place to accommodate all of these changes; however, the Model Forest approach is seen as offering a credible framework through which local stakeholders can begin to tackle these challenges.

The Berau Model Forest will have a strong start thanks to the nearly six years of fieldwork already completed by P.I. Inhutani 1 and EU project staff. Staff have already established the outline for

an ambitious effort to begin operating the Model Forest, starting with identifying and bringing together a local stakeholder group. This will be followed by a period of intensive work to develop a long-term strategic plan, and "operationalize" it through an action plan. The IMFNS will be working with Berau project leaders to identify the skills and resources from the Network that can help Berau ensure a good beginning as a model forest. Welcome Indonesia!

## **Update on the Regional Model Forest Project (Southeast Asia)**

The Regional Model Forest Project (RMFP) in Southeast Asia is well underway following the June 2000 inception workshop hosted by the Linan Model Forest in China. Very productive discussions were held around the concrete plans to develop each site – Philippines, Thailand, China, and Myanmar.

Only five weeks after the regional inception workshop, Philippines held its national workshop in Cebu, which was opened by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources Secretary, Antonio Cerilles. The national workshop provided an opportunity for some key stakeholders to build awareness of the Model Forest concept, and to do some preliminary planning for the next steps. In particular, the question of the broad engagement of stakeholders in the Model Forest area – the Ulot watershed of Samar Island – was discussed.

Over the summer, Thailand held preliminary discussions with forest specialists before its scheduled national inception workshop in November. IMFNS participated at both the Philippine and Thailand events. Myanmar held its national inception workshop in mid-summer, attended by RMFP project leader Mr. Tang Hon Tat, with assistance and expertise offered by Dr. Jiang Chunquian of the Chinese Academy of Forestry and Head of the China Model Forest Secretariat.



**Mr. Tang Hon Tat, FAO Chief Technical Officer  
for the Regional MF Project**

Over the next six months, the new sites will be devoting considerable energy to building



awareness among stakeholders, making documents and information available to them, establishing the physical and technical capacity for managing the initiatives, and doing some initial planning on the approach that each site will take to develop a vision of sustainable forest management.

At about the same time as this newsletter is published, the RMFP project office (FAO Bangkok) will be releasing its first newsletter, which will detail activities and objectives in each of the four sites.

## **Gassinski Model Forest Association: Affecting Economic Reform and Development**

The Russian Far East's forest sector suffered catastrophic declines after the break-up of the former Soviet Union and the painful transition to a market-based economy. In the GMF territory, for example, harvests declined by a factor of six. Local logging enterprises often took no more than 20% of the annual allowable cut. Particularly affected were the region's indigenous Nanai and Udege peoples, whose unemployment levels rose, in some cases to 80%. The GMF's overall strategy has been to develop a scientifically grounded approach to sustainable forest management (SFM) upon which a sustainable economic development strategy could be built. With the active participation of state and local governments, the GMFA developed a framework strategy for the region's sustainable economic development and had it endorsed at the level of the Governor. This opened opportunities for official support to implement the strategy, and proved to be a key step that resulted in a substantial leveraging of additional resources for the region.

Among the many effects were:

- acceleration of state investments in regional infrastructure, including construction of over 100km of electrical transmission lines;
- creation of a new road to the port city of Vanino;
- liquidation of non-profitable forest enterprises; and
- creation of a consortium of small logging enterprises -- the Gassinski Model Forest Union.

In the indigenous community of Sinda, a Nanai-owned harvest and sawmill operation has doubled capacity, due to new technology purchased through the Model Forest, and has created many new jobs. In Sinda, virtually all families now have regular income because of these new initiatives.

Training and assistance is also being provided to stimulate greater wood processing within the region, and to re-invigorate the non-timber forest product industry. Under a project that grew directly out of the GMFA's economic development strategy, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), through Canada's McGregor Model Forest Association, is investing \$3.5 million to support this model of economic development. It will include developing new natural resource-based enterprises, increasing value-added wood processing, creating and improving existing non-timber forest product enterprises, developing regional tourism, and establishing a national park. It is noteworthy that the new project will become an important demonstration and training area for replicating these successes for other areas of Russia.

*With thanks to V.F. Pominov for the information provided for this article.*

**Visit our web site for two additional articles:**

- An article by GMFA President, Vladimir F. Pominov, about some of the many ways that Russia's Model Forest has affected the pace and direction of economic development in the Model Forest's Nanaiski Raion region entitled: The influence of the Gassinski Model Forest Project on the Economic Policy of the Territory; and
- Links and Feedback to the Policy Level by Peter Besseau, IMFNS

## **A Model Forest in Germany?**

Dr. Carsten Schroeder, Forest Manager of the Bramwald Forest District, Lower Saxony, Germany, visited both the IMFNS and the Eastern Ontario Model Forest this past May to understand clearly what a Model Forest is and how it can tackle some of the challenges of sustainable forest management (SFM).

The situation in Germany is, in some respects, worlds away from Canada's experience: the Bramwald forest district contains 10,000 ha of hardwood (mostly beech) forest that includes a community forest that is more than 620 years old. The original 1,000 ha site, a gift from King Otto to the community, was given with the mandate that it manage the area as a community. For the past 450 years, the area's forests have been managed for sustained-yield beech-wood production.

In other respects, however, the forest management situation has much in common with Model Forests in Canada and elsewhere. There are multiple levels of management without adequate integration or collaboration; multiple owners of land with no overall strategy to manage sustainably for a broad range of forest values; declining rural populations; and an inability to make forestry profitable. The net results are lost opportunities and continued risk to the resource base.



 **Bramwald Forest District in Lower Saxony, Germany**

No decision has been made to create a Model Forest in the Bramwald forest district; however, the IMFN and German stakeholders have agreed to begin investigating how the Model Forest approach might be applied to help build new partnerships, and invigorate debate on management

options for the region. It is hoped that one of the more immediate benefits of this investigation will be the identification of some working links between established Model Forests in the international Network and the Bramwald area project supporters.

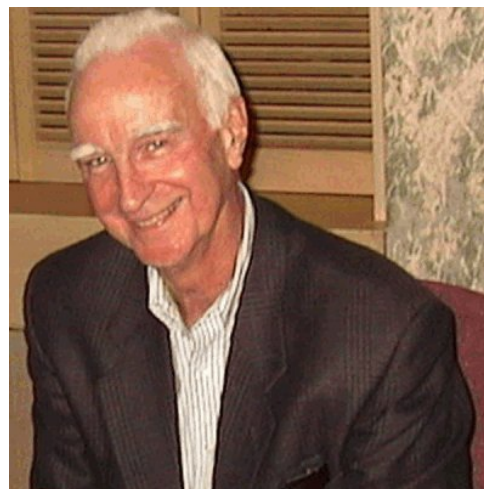
## **Korea – IMFN Link**

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of South Korea has been examining the Model Forest program for the last three years. This past May, links between South Korea and the IMFN were strengthened when a South Korean delegation of three forestry specialists, headed by Dr. Byoung Il Yoo, Director, Forest Land Use, of the Korea Forestry Research Institute, made an official visit to the IMFNS.

Prior to the visit, Dr. Yoo participated in the International Model Forest Workshop, held in Gunma, Japan, last year, where he exchanged information and views on the possibility of applying the Model Forest concept in Korea. The official programme for the May visit was co-developed by the Canadian Forest Service and the IMFNS. Dr. Yoo and his colleagues' program included formal discussions and information exchanges with the IMFNS and a number of visits arranged by the Canadian Forest Service with Parks Canada, the Montreal Process Liaison Office, and Trees Canada Foundation. The highlight of the trip was a two-day field trip to the Eastern Ontario Model Forest (EOMF), including visits to Fortune Farms maple sugar bush, Murphy's Point Provincial Park, and attending the EOMF Annual General Meeting.

## **IMFNS hosts Ghanaian delegation**

Dr. John Naysmith, Founding Dean of the Faculty of Forestry and Professor Emeritus Forestry at Lakehead University in Canada, is also Program Director of the Ghana-Canada IN CONCERT Program. On May 29, 2000, accompanied by six Ghanaians, Dr. Naysmith visited the IMFNS seeking an exchange of information. The Ghanaian visitors, representing organizations such as the Institute of Renewable Natural Resources from the University of Science and Technology, the Institute of Adult Education from the University of Ghana, and the Forest Service Division from the Ministry of Lands and Forestry, wanted information about the Model Forest concept and IMFN activities. They in turn described forest issues in Ghana. The exchange was informative and appreciated by both parties.



**Dr. John Naysmith, Founding Dean of the Faculty  
of Forestry and Professor Emeritus Forestry at**

## *Report on AMA Meeting in the U.S.*

On June 6-8, 2000, Roseburg, Oregon, hosted a meeting of the Coordinators of the USA Adaptive Management Areas (AMAs) and other interested partners. A field tour of the Little River AMA was given, as well as an open exchange on activities in the AMAs and the AMA Model Forests. The central theme was planning for the future. Fred Johnson, Executive Director of the IMFN Secretariat, made a presentation on current developments within the IMFN and exchanged views on the interests of Model Forest partners in the USA. Tim Tolle, American Field Representative, noted that this talk was particularly well received.

## *Changes in U.S.A. Model Forests*

The Hayfork and Applegate Adaptive Management Areas/Model Forests have recently broadened their partnerships. As well, contact names and numbers have changed.

The **Hayfork** Watershed Research and Training Center, initiated by community members and the Forest Service, is a semi-public staff group, which provides training in a wide variety of resource fields and research coordination with various federal and state research institutions. This centre is now the focal point for the Hayfork Model Forest. The Forest Service continues to be an important, active partner in the Hayfork partnership.

Contact Lynn Jungwirth, Director, Hayfork Watershed Research and Training Center

- Phone: (530) 628-4206
- Fax: (530) 628-5100
- E-mail: [lynnj@hayfork.net](mailto:lynnj@hayfork.net)

**Applegate** Model Forest has evolved into the Applegate Partnership, which has a board of directors headed by a president, Mr. Jack Shipley. The new board works with the Applegate Watershed Council, which, together with the two federal land management agencies, provide staff for the Applegate Partnership.

Contact Jack Shipley, President

- Phone: (541) 846-6917
- Fax: (541) 846-6917
- E-mail: [rockycreekfarms@terragon.com](mailto:rockycreekfarms@terragon.com)

Additional details about these changes, as well as full contact information, can be found on the IMFN Web site at <http://www.idrc.ca/program/usa>.





**Donna Harmon, District Ranger, Hayfork MF,  
and Lynn Jungwirth, Director,  
Hayfork Watershed Research and Training Center**

## *Chiloé visits Long Beach*

On June 14 and 15, 2000, Long Beach Model Forest (LBMF) was proud to host two representatives from the Chiloé Model Forest (CMF): Francisco Mendoza, from the Chilean Forest Service (National Forestry Corporation - CONAF) and Director of the CMF Board; and Santiago Elmudesi, General Manager, CMF.

We discovered that CMF and LBMF have some dramatic similarities.  
Both Model Forests:

- are located in the temperate coastal rainforest so climates are similar;
- have local economies where forest management and fisheries are important;
- have a national park in their midst; and
- consider First Nations issues to be topical.

The differences between our Model Forests are also apparent. The forest industry in Chiloé does not have the same industrial profile as Long Beach. Agriculture is an important economic driver in the CMF economy, but is virtually absent from our local economy. Conversely tourism, particularly ecotourism, is important to LBMF, but does not have the same importance in southern Chile.

During their two days in the area, Mr. Mendoza and Mr. Elmudesi met with a variety of representatives from the Port Alberni Forest District, the Clayoquot Sound Biosphere Reserve, the Secretariat of the Clayoquot Sound Central Region Board, the Ma-Mook Development Corporation, and the Pacific Rim National Park Reserve. They were given an excellent introduction to the history of Clayoquot Sound. As well, discussions were held on ecotourism, forest management, salmon fish farming, First Nations co-management, and other topics.

In turn, Mr. Mendoza and Mr. Elmudesi gave a public presentation to the Rainforest Education Society and LBMF at the Rainforest Interpretive Centre in Tofino. Everyone was impressed by the

similar challenges between our Model Forest sites. Long Beach would be proud to host any follow-up delegations or meetings in the future.

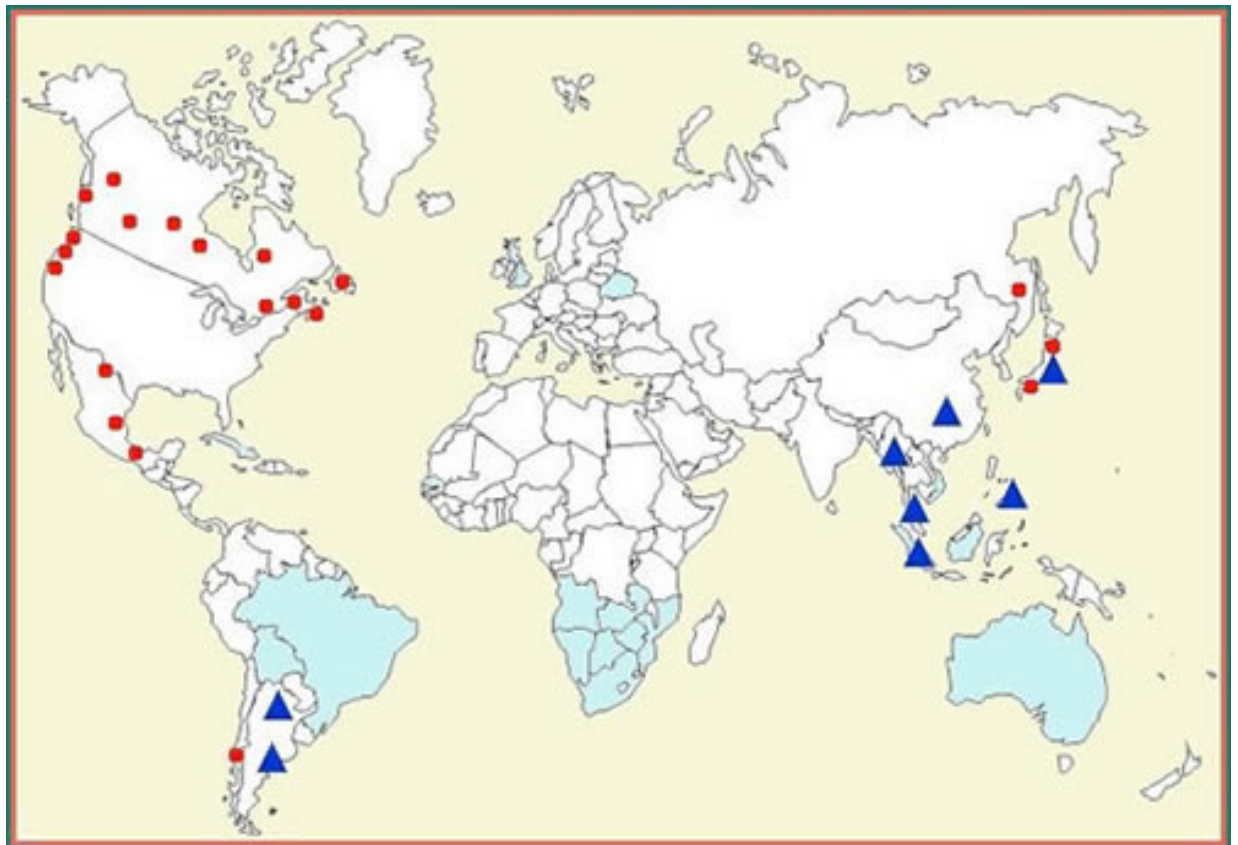
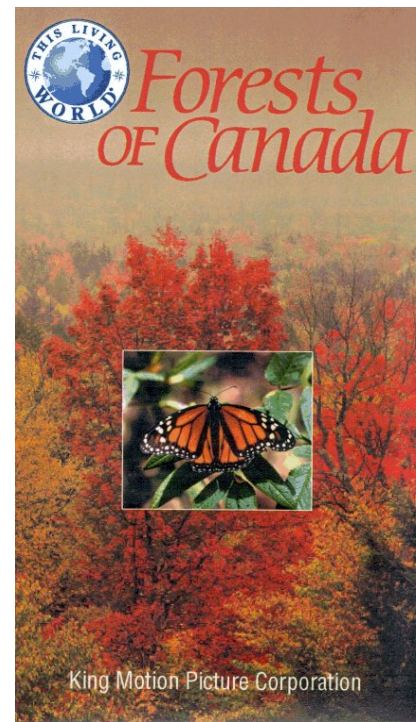
Bodo von Schilling  
General Manager  
Long Beach Model Forest




- 1) Left to right - F. Mendoza, C. Sutherland,  
S. Elmudesi, N. Spence, P. Robinson
- 2) S. Elmudesi, F. Mendoza

## *A New TV Documentary: Forests of Canada*

The IMFNS was one of many sponsors for the King Motion Pictures documentary film production of **Forests of Canada**. The film provides a balanced view of Canada's forests and highlights the work of Model Forests. It also includes a short segment on the Monarch Butterfly Model Forest in Mexico. This segment illustrates how the Model Forest is using an integrated approach to resource management and supporting sustainable development and capacity building, which enables communities to help protect resources including the Monarch butterfly's winter habitats.



	<b>International Model Forest Network</b>	<p><b>Existing Model Forests</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canada: Long Beach, McGregor, Prince Albert; Manitoba; Lake Abitibi; Eastern Ontario; Waswanipi; Lower St. Lawrence; Fundy; Western Newfoundland, Foothills</li> <li>• Chile: Chiloé</li> <li>• Japan: Ishikara Sorachi; Shimanto-qawa</li> <li>• Mexico: Chihuahua; Calakmul; Monarch Butterfly</li> <li>• Russia: Gassinski</li> <li>• U.S.A.: Applegate; Cispus; Hayfork</li> </ul> <p><b>Developing Sites</b></p> <p>Argentina, China, Thailand, Philippines, Myanmar, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Expressing Interest</b></p> <p>Australia, Brazil, Paraguay, Cuba, Costa Rica, Malaysia, Vietnam, Malawi, Senegal, South Africa, Poland, United Kingdom</p>
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The IMFN promotes cooperation and collaboration in the advancement of management, conservation and sustainable development of forest resources, through a worldwide network of landscape-level working model forests.

The IMFN Newsletter is published by the IMFNS. Questions, comments or suggestions for future articles are welcomed.

**International Model Forest Network Secretariat,  
P.O. Box 8500, 250 Albert St., Ottawa, ON Canada K1G 3H9  
Tel: (613) 236 6163 ext. 2521; Fax: (613) 234 7457;  
e-mail: [imfns@idrc.ca](mailto:imfns@idrc.ca); web site: <http://www.idrc.ca/imfn>**

[Top](#)